Africa Current — 1912.

"RACE ANTIPATHY."

A PROTEST AND A SOLUTION.

THE WORK OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Supporters of the New South Wales Auxiliary of the London Missionary Society tendered, last evening, at the A.B.C. Pitt-street restaurant, a welcome to Rev. G. J. Williams (organising secretary for Australasia), Mrs. Williams, and Rev. Walter Huckett (late of Madagascar), who are the deputation connecting the auxiliary with the parent body. Rev. C. White (who presided), Principal Thatcher, and others voiced appropriate sentiments.

"BROADENING THE HOME BASE."

Rev. G. J. Williams, in his response, said that the keynote, that would solve the immediate problem was, to use Dr. Paton's phrase in the "International Review," the "broadening of the home base." Dr. Paton had pointed out that nine-tenths of present missionary income was obtained from one-tenth of the Church members.

Rev. Walter Huckett made a happy speech in his response, and observed:—"Australia is vast. Australia needs population, Australia wants a great man, Australia must go to the highest bidder. And I hope you will be the highest bidder." (Laughter and applause.)

The 74th annual meeting was held later on at the Pitt-street Congregational Church, Sir William Cullen, K.C.M.G., presiding.

The annual report, read by the general secretary (Rev. W. Siordet), stated that steadily increasing interest was being manifested in the work of the New South Wales Auxiliary.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S TRIBUTE.

Sir William Cullen said he thought that the report showed very evident spirit and vitality in the mission fields. Without such names as Livingstone and Lawes, the history of British colonisation could not be perfectly written. He was impressed with the possibility of well intended efforts, leading results very different from those anticipated. The London Missionary Society naturally met with a share of the blame very often attached by those who had very imperfect understanding of the difficulties faced by the men who carried on the work. But the recognition of the possibility of harm being done without taking the greatest care was one of the highest guarantees that mistakes would be avoided. With the extension of British trade influence very often the worst specimens of Western civilisation affected the native races for the worse. This was bound to have pathetic consequences. But, were it not for the devoted persons who had consecrated their lives to inculating the principle on which civilisation was founded, the results would be infinitely more pathetic and tragic than they had been. (Applause.) Considering the responsibility of such a nation as Britain for the contact of its people with the backward races of the earth, then, one must recognise the immense debt of gratitude for the uplifting influence of the missions. He hoped that even greater success would come to the society's efforts in the future than had been achieved in the past. (Applause.)

A NEW WORLD CONSCIOUSNESS.

"One of the most sinister forces with which we modern men will have to grapple in a very strenuous manner is race antipathy."

Thus Rev. J. J. Williams commenced his address. It was, however, gratifying, he said, that influential thinkers of many races were employing their brains, voices, and pens to rid the world of this pestilence of race pride and race aversion. The Universal Races Congress recently held has done much. The Cosmopolitan Club movement, whose object was to foster the idea of national self-realisation, not as antagonistic but as complementary to an all-embracing brotherhood, independent of the climes or zones in which men had been born, was rapidly spreading in America. Christians must give a swift and enthusiastic greeting to such movements. God made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the earth. In the long run it would probably be found that amongst the most signal achievements of missionary work amongst non-Christian peoples was that of having brought about a new world consciousness and new world brotherhood which led to the cleansing of the earth of such a pestilence as that of race hostility. To rank men in the scale of existence according to distinction of color was certainly unsound for Christians. In climes where the sun's rays were a source of danger, nature had evolved the skin pigment of the colored races. Protective coloring was everywhere among the vegetation of the Tropics. Medical authorities and other scientific people were teaching that the nervous debility of white women in tropical lands was that they wore so much white clothing, which admitted to the skin the dangerous rays of sunlight. White people were the bleached descendants of colored ancestors—the washed-out representatives of original colored ones. (Laughter and applause.) The early Christians were dark-skinned. Instead of regarding ourselves as the pink and white of perfection, we were only the pink and white of alteration. All races were potentially equal. The status of any race at any particular time offered no index to its innate capacities. An impartial investigator would be inclined to look upon the various important peoples of the world as to all intents and purposes essentially equal in intellect, enterprise, morality, and physique. Race differences were but skin deep. The amazing progress of Japan, the revelation of China's genius, as seen in the recent revolution, and all the proof that came from India that her sons without any inherited advantages could compete side by side in college and university with the sons of the white folk, were more significant signs. Although some may call them flabby sentimentalists, race antipathy was now gibbetted as not only immoral and irreligious, but unscientific. Science could not do much to break down the prejudice, it could only be done by a spiritual force.

If they were to bind together men of all nations, continued the speaker, it must be by means of a "seccotine" that would not dissolve when the races were in hot water. In this matter, science and Christianity were coming closer together. Every nation gave its own distinctive contribution to the common thought of the world; to enrich the entire life of humanity; as with Greece, Rome, and Israel, so with China, Africa, India, and every other people. The genius of each nation was different one from another. But it would be absurd for a girl with blue eyes to make blue eyes the test of beauty, and to assume that all girls with black or brown eyes were less beautiful than she. It would also be absurd for a boy who could learn geography easily to assume that the power to learn geography was the test of intelligence, and condemn as inferior the boy who, though he could not learn geography, could learn arithmetic easily. For the western inventions which, invading the East, were revolutionising it, they thanked God, and regarded them as the allies of Christianity. But the only union of mankind to which they could look forward with any confidence was neither a mechanical, utilitarian, sentimental, or political union, but a spiritual union. It was true, as Sir Harry H. Johnston suggested, that the coming and teaching of Jesus Christ was the most remarkable event in the history of the human race since man emerged from apehood. In the realisation of the idea of a universal brotherhood, love would cast out all fear of race antipathy. Thus brotherhood alone could launch the true Dreadnought. The missions were thus the true protecting Dreadnought of society. Only by the Christianisation of mankind would they be able to look into each other's eyes in the way which William Watson suggested when he wrote the following lines:—

Could we but gaze for an hour, for a minute,
Deep in each other's unfaltering eyes,
Love were begun, for that look would begin it,
Born in the flash of a mighty surprise.
Then would the ominous nightbird of error,
Scared by the sudden irruption of day,
Flap his maleficient wings, and for ever
Flee to the wilderness robbed of his prey.

Rev. Walter Huckett delivered an entertaining and instructive address on the work in Madagascar.

An Educated Zulu Speaks

In view of the coming International Conference on the Negro to be held at Tuskegee Institute on the 17th, 18th and 19th of April, the following address delivered at the First Interstate Congress of South Africa by Mr. John L. Dube will be read with interest.

Mr. Dube is a native Zulu, educated in America, and started some years ago in South Africa an industrial school on somewhat the same lines as that of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Dube has made himself to such an extent the leader of his own people in South Africa that he has been chosen the first President of the first Interstate Native Congress. His address follows:

Gentlemen of the South African Native Congress:

It is meet that my first word to you should be one expressive of my high and heartfelt appreciation of the confidence which my countrymen assembled in Bloemfontein have thought well to repose in me, and of my thanks for this unique honour, all unexpected and undeserved, which they have thrust upon me. Not even present at their gathering (having been unavoidably debarred that pleasure by pressing educational and editorial calls at home), they nevertheless went out of their way to seek me out in this remotest corner of Natal and to elect me the first President of this the first Interstate Native Congress of all South Africa. For this kind act I now do thank them and the dignity bestowed I therefore formally accept.

Gentlemen, it seems to me that the day of our race's regainsaying is at length at hand, indeed it would not be inappropriate to [illegible] this 8th day of [illegible] and in future years so to commemorate it as the "red letter day" of our people's hopes, as the Birthday of our existence as a political entity in this new South Africa.

I say this "New South Africa" for the South Africa we see to-day developing before us is not the South Africa known to our fathers. Yet none the less will it be the home and native land of our children. And for them we have to make straight the path and prepare a comfortable "place in the sun." Although, as a race we possess the unique distinction of being the first born sons of this great and beautiful continent; although as a race we can claim an ancestry more ancient than almost any round about us, yet as citizens of the glorious British Empire, we are the last born children, just awaking into political life, born on the 8th day of January, in this the year of grace 1912.

Yes; politically, new-born babes, we are still very young and inexperienced, and as such it behooves us to feel our way slowly and warily. While teaching ourselves to walk boldly and uprightly before all mankind, we must still be careful ever to seek out the way where wisdom (not mere sentiment or desire) leadeth, treading softly, ploddingly, along the bright path illumined by righteousness and reason the steep thorny path, yet only one that will safely and surely lead us to our goal, the attainment of our rightful inheritance as sons of Africa and citizens of the South African Commonwealth.

Many are the difficulties I foresee in our way—enemies without, fierce but frank; dangers within, undesigned perhaps, but still more harmful. It will be an uphill fight, but our watchword shall be "Excelsior"—Onward, higher; cautiously, ploddingly! By dint of our perseverance, our patience, our reasonableness, our law-abiding methods and the justice of our demands, all these obstacles shall be removed

[illegible] become [illegible] the world, as [illegible] gentleness our manners [illegible] may be, unlettered [illegible] the nobility of our character, shall we break down the adamantine wall of colour prejudice and force even our enemies to be our admirers and our friends.

Gentlemen, for better or for worse, you have selected me to be for the nonce your President. As I trust you will therefore permit me to indicate the way, and I trow I shall never lead you astray. For while I shall at all times endeavour to be a straight steerer, I propose also to be a strong leader—not one dragged by the nose, still less one pulled by the tail, for as already said, my war-cry is—Onward! Upward into the

nigher places of civilization and Christianty;—not backward into the slump of darkness, nor downward into the abyss of antiquated tribal systems—our salvation is not there, but in preparing ourselves to take in honoured place among the nations.

You have asked me to lead, and perchance you would ask me now how I intend to do so. I will show you my frame of mind and my ideal in two words—I take for my motto (and I hope as faithful and dutiful followers, it will be yours al-

we have to fear, lest the too impet... amongst us, in the first fervour of this new inspiration, become too ambitious in the start, too pushful, too eager too attain their majority in a day; in a word, contracting swelled head, and toppling over the appl... cart. Therefore I say, *festina lente*.

And Booker Washington is to be our guiding star (would that he were nigh to give us the help of his wise counsel!). I

he is perhaps the most famous and best living example of our Africa's sons; and secondly, because, like him, I too have my heart centered mainly in the education of my race. Therein methinks lies the shortest and best way to their mental, moral, material, social and political betterment. Throughout ten long, tiring years and up to the present moment I have sacrificed all my time, all my strength and all my means upon this altar of my people's supremest need—the need of enlightenment, of knowledge, of understanding, of refinement of manners and refinement of mind. And if for the nounce I am ready to respond to my compatriot's call to serve them in the more urgent, and withal more perilous sphere of political activity, I shall on that account by no means lessen my educational and editorial efforts on their behalf. On the contrary I cheerish a hope that my more honoured position in the Native Commonwealth and my wider contact with the native world, may rather help to make those efforts still more extensive and effective.

ways and only be along the constitutional way of peaceful endeavour and patient pegging away. An honest, manly fight every Britisher admires. We propose to put one up; and by God's help we shall win.

so ... *Festina lente*, Haste-Slowly; and for my patron saint I select that great and edifying man Booker T. Washington.

I recognize that the hour is come when we, the Native races of South Africa, must be up and doing for God helps those who help themselves. But I recognized to the necessity of moving cautiously, of making progress prudently. I see the dang-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Africa, Current — 1912

NOTED NEGRO MISSION WORKER SPEAKS HERE

Sheppard Tells Members of Race About Work in Congo

Advertiser 4/25/12

W. H. Sheppard, for twenty years a negro Presbyterian missionary worker in the African Congo country, delivered a lecture last night at the Christian and [illegible] Congregational church to [illegible] audience of negroes. Many white people were also present to hear the address, which was delivered in that country, on a race of people, whom until recent years were regarded as among the most uncivilized peoples in the world, practicing treacherous rites and cannibalism.

His talk was mainly along the line of accomplishment as to result of the work done by the missionaries in the establishment of a form of law and order that later led to the establishment of schools and churches, which have been great civilizing factors among the tribes. His main object was to show the opportunities that have been and are now presented to negroes in Africa, and as a further analogy his race in America.

Sued by King.

About two years ago he came into world-wide prominence in the case of the Belgium government against him, and against the Presbyterian Church on charges of libel, bodies had exposed certain conditions of slavery in Congo alleged to have been imposed upon the natives by the Belgium king, who maintained government over the affairs of that country. On this occasion Sheppard was arrested and tried on the charges of libel because he sought to elicit aid in his efforts to throw off the yoke from the American and the European continents. He was exonerated of the charges as was also the Southern Presbyterian Church, who were held responsible for his work and influence in Africa.

According to W. B. Paterson, President of the State Normal School for colored students in Montgomery, who is a prominent member of the Southern Presbyterian Church and who has known Sheppard since he first came to Montgomery in 1887, he has been most remarkably successful in his chosen work from the beginning and is considered a most valued missionary worker among the peoples of his race. During the course of his advancement and at the time of his attainment to prominence he was accorded a membership in the Royal Geographical Society of London and honors from a similar society in Paris were conferred upon him.

In 1889 Sheppard was pastor of the Root Street Presbyterian Church in Montgomery at a time when the Southern Presbyterians were putting forth earnest efforts to send missionaries to Congo and African countries. When W. H. Lapsley of Antiston, son of the late Judge Lapsley of Selma, volunteered to take up the work and go to Congo, Sheppard volunteered to go with him, since which time he has been almost continuously in that country, succeeding W. H. Lapsley at his death four years after their arrival in Africa, to take charge of the work there.

NEGRO TROOPS FOR FRANCE

More Talk About Using Black Soldiers —Many Frenchmen Argue in Favor of Regular Employment of Negro Troops.

Advices from Paris, France, state that the idea of making up for the numerical inferiority of the annual French conscription contingent for the army, as compared with that of Germany, by drafting a corps of black troops drawn from French West Africa into the Continental forces has long been broached. It will not meet with acceptance yet awhile. But every now and then the campaign in favor of the scheme is pushed a step forward.

Thus, the Governor of French West Africa, having been asked by the War Office for 5,000 black troops for Morocco, cabled within forty-eight hours undertaking to supply the required contingent in six months time. On the other hand, a permanent force of native troops is being organized in the colony, whence reinforcements can be drawn when wanted.

Le Matin takes these arrangements as a text to argue in favor of the regular employment of black troops. By the New Year France will have over 15,000 men of the latter under arms. By 1914 the force will fall little short of 20,000. This is the strength of an army corps, and "France will thus possess twenty-one, instead of twenty, army corps."

The Twenty-first Army Corps, if employed in time of war, must necessarily be stationed in the European Continent. And so long as the scheme of drafting it into Algeria or the French Congo stationed there, would be open to the objection to which [illegible]

With European opinion ever stomach the employment of black troops in Europe [illegible] Perhaps, if increased by several hundred thousand, France would override European opinion.

BISHOP COMES HOME

Dr. Hartsell Returns From Africa to Several Months' Visit.

Mont. Ad. 3-18-12

NEW YORK, March 17.—Bishop Joseph C. Hartsell, of Cincinnati, O., head of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, arrived today for several months' visit, during which he will report to the general conference of the Methodist Church at Minneapolis, next May, on his work in Africa.

"Conditions among the Mohammedans and French are prosperous," said the Bishop in speaking of Northern Africa. "The French are doing great colonial work and our missions are flourishing. In Constantine I preached to a mixed congregation among which were several Mohammedan women, which was regarded as quite a remarkable index to change of sentiment there."

Of the Turko-Italian war he said: "Italy is thoroughly united, and it is to be hoped she will permanently annex Tripoli and Cyrenaica."

HOWARD MADE PRESIDENT

New President of Liberia Takes The Oath of Office.

Mont. Adv. 1-2-12

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, Jan. 1.—Daniel Howard was inaugurated today as president of the republic of Liberia, succeeding another negro named Barclay, who for eight years had occupied the office.

A procession headed by the members of the legislature and the speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives escorted Howard to the Chamber of Representatives. Here the new president after taking the oath, read his inaugural address, in which he set forth his ideas on reform and advanced several schemes for the development of the country.

He made special reference to the present political situation of Liberia and its relations to the great powers and said that the uncertainty of the past had given away to the positive assurance that Liberia's integrity would remain intact.

RACE WAR BREAKS OUT IN AFRICA AS KAFFIRS RUN AMUCK

Savannah Tribune 2-8-12

Death Sentence Is Pronounced on Several South African Natives but Black Peril Is Not Diminished.

WHITE WOMEN CARRY REVOLVERS IN HOMES—VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IS ORGANIZED, AND WHITE PEOPLE RETALIATE BY DRIVING BLACKS OUT OF TERRITORY.

Johannesburg.—The black peril has in no way diminished as the result of recent death sentences being carried out on South African natives. Vigilance committees are springing up all over this district, and gunsmiths are reaping a harvest. Women are devoting themselves to revolver practice, and the Daughters of the Transvaal, a local body of female volunteers, who divide their time between ambulance work and amazonic militarism,, are extending their sphere of usefulness so that non-members may learn how to use firearms and practice jiu-jitsu. In Turffontein, a thickly populated suburb, a woman was not only attacked by unknown kaffirs, but was carried from her room, where she was sleeping with her baby, to a plantation 150 yards away. Ten days after the outrage she died from shock. Similar instances, although fortunately unaccompanied by fatal results, are occurring not only in the Transvaal, but in the Orange Free State and Cape Colony. In spite of this reign of black terror, the Botha government does nothing to show that it has the welfare of the community at heart. For this reason the people of Johannesburg are taking the law into their own hands. Kaffir drives are becoming a constant occurrence. A "drive" took place at Forest Hill, a suburb at the south of the town, somewhat beyond Turffontein. A rumor of outrage spread round the district, and 400 determined men gathered armed with revolvers, shotguns, sjamboks, whips and sturdy branches of blue trees.

For a time they listened patiently to speeches offering suggestions as to the best means of counteracting the growth of black outrages. Suddenly one of the crowd jumped up and dred a revolver. "We've yapped enough," he cried. "Now's the time to act. Come on. We'll have the drive now, and dispense with resolutions." In a moment order was thrown to the winds. Dozens of revolvers were flourished, and the chairman's appeals for order fell on deaf ears. "Volunteers who know the road," was the first cry. Thirty or forty men stepped forward. Each guide was told to take charge of a couple of score of men, and a move was made for the Kenilworth plantations.

All natives found abroad were subjected to a severe cross-examination. Three natives and a Cape boy, all provided with the requisite pass, were escorted back to their "baas" houses, and the Cape boy, who smelt strongly of dope brandy, was recommended for and received chastisement. The excited crowd was looking for a black about five feet six inches high, hatted, booted, and gray suited. Every native answering to this description was stopped and examined by the angry drivers, whose blood was now thoroughly up. Natives who tried to escape received rough handling. There were so many gangs abroad that any black, after refusing to submit to full inquiry, who attempted to get away, fell foul of other search parties and soon relented under the whip or sjambok. A running black, as may be surmised, was asked no questions, but laid by the heels at once. Six natives roughly answering the description, but also to prove their innocence of any outrage, were terribly handled before the police arrived on the scene and endeavord to calm th maddened crowd.

BAD DAYS FOR ABYSSINIA.

A few years ago the name of Abyssinia was uppermost in the minds of men as a little country to be reckoned with, as Japan is to-day, because King Menelik, in repelling an army of Italians, slaughtered some 40,000 of them. The catastrophe put an end to Italian designs on Abyssinia, and gave King Menelik a standing in European courts which he retained until his death two years ago. Although the Abyssinians are of Ethiopian and Semitic origin and are largely negroid in type they disclaim being African or black people and resent it when so designated. The word Abyssinia really means abyss in sin. Since the death of King Menelik, who claimed descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, Abyssinia has declined in prestige with foreigners and with orderly government among its people.

A Swedish missionary residing in Abyssinia, writing to the Tuskegee International Conference on the Negro, says the country has gone from bad to worse since the death of King Menelik, and that "anarchy has taken the place of rule." He remains at his post, he says, to protect the people of his church work, who are persecuted by the government which "is very suspicious and imprisons both religious and political persons." He says that "the sons of Africa can be lifted up." That is valuable testimony and the churches of America and Europe should keep it in mind, as far as Abyssinia is concerned. As for Africa proper, it has long ago been decided by the Churches that the people can be Christianized and the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany have shown that they can be made good citizens and soldiers.

The Swedish missionary says, as reported in the Tuskegee *Student*:

"In Abyssinia there is no one in present government that cares about colored peoples outside their own bo out of the subdued tribes and other boring tribes great numbers of slav taken both for work within Abyssin for the slave market abroad. The A lans therefore hold that the lower t ple stand the better."

There is internal evidence th Abyssinians are the remnants o ancient people of Aethiopia. They de nstrated in recent years that

are, under a wise and energetic ruler, capable of doing great and worthy things in peace and war. It is worth while to give such people as much assistance as possible to save them from

G. W. Ellis on Liberia.

In the July number of the Journal of Race Development, published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass., there appears an article by the Hon. George W. Ellis, of Chicago, on "The Political Importance of the International Loan in Liberia." The article is a very interesting and readable one and contains an interpretation of the international agreement under which Liberia's foreign and domestic debt has been refunded.

According to Mr. Ellis, certain banking institutions of the United States, Germany, France and Great Britain have agreed to furnish Liberia $1,700,000 to be used in paying the Liberian indebtedness in accordance with the terms of an agreement, the details of which he sets forth with great particularity. To be brief, these four powers are to loan this sum and under a general receivership administer Liberian customs during the life of the loan, during which a sinking fund is accumulated for the final liquidation of the debt. The life of the loan is forty years and each nation is represented in the international administration by one receiver, the general receiver being from the United States. The loan was to go into effect on July 1, 1912. The loan is floated by five per cent sinking fund gold bonds, not to exceed $1,700,000 in the denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100. The general receiver is paid $5,000 and the other receivers $2,500.

General Receivership.

The general receiver is also to be financial adviser to the republic. The bonds are to be sold and redeemed in the financial centers of the lending powers. The receivership is also to assist in the organization of a force for the protection of the customs on the sea board along the coast. Officers from the United States army from time to time to be designated by the President of the United States are to take charge of the Liberian frontier police force with constabulary stations along the Anglo and Franco Liberian frontiers. Those desiring to know more about the plan by which Liberia has been saved from the greed of powers should refer to this article for further information. The article just described sets forth the new

[illegible] opening up before Liberia, in which the future of the country seems secure and encouraging. The author quotes from the President, who has just entered upon his duties under this new agreement, and gives the splendid qualifications of the new President and his able cabinet, who now have charge for four years of the destiny of the Liberian government. A very fine quotation is given from this Executive, President Howard:

President's Address.

"The financial agreement recently concluded between the government of Liberia and certain American and European capitalists through the kindly assistance of the State Department at Washington, it is needless to say, has my strongest endorsement and approval. The new administration pledges itself to observe strictly all of its provisions and to afford all necessary facilities for its smooth and effective operation.

"The agreement, though in some respects it may appear to place a little restriction upon us in the management, collection and control of our customs revenues, yet in its political bearings will I am sure, prove to be of incalculable benefit to the republic. Hence, it becomes the solemn imperative duty of every citizen to give his individual support to the government in its efforts to initiate and prosecute such measure, which must tend to our national preservation and security. The temporary management in the hands of others of a part of our government machinery will result in actual and permanent independence and international respect, which I firmly believe will be the outcome, then it becomes our imperative duty as patriotic citizens to make such a necessary and noble sacrifice."

PORTUGUESE COLONIES TO BE OBJECT OF TUSSLE

England and Germany This Time Will Come Face to Face in the Struggle

South Atl. 2-11-12

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The next big tussel between the powers of Europe, as far as can be seen at present, is to be over the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

This time England and Germany will come directly face to face; each will be fighting her own diplomatic battle, not that of her friends or allies, as in the Moroccan and Bosnia and Herzegovina cases. The British government is being urged by the Imperialists to take the matter up immediately and get her share at the same time that Germany comes into hers. Germany, there is no doubt, is willing; in some quarters it is believed that she has her preliminary negotiations well under way, while Portugal, being in need of money and knowing that the present is a good time to sell, is not averse to parting with colonies which she cannot afford to keep up.

Division of Colonies.

A glance at the map makes the division of the colonies between England and Germany look easy. The portuguese East African possessions are bordered on the south and west by British South Africa and on the north by German East Africa. There are two ports, Delagoa Bay, on which England has had an option for some years, and Beira, a little further north, which England would certainly wish as her share, as they would give her great South African colonies outlets to the sea through British territory. The difficulty would arise in dividing the rest of this colony. Germany would consider herself entitled to a portion of it to extend her East African colony and the trouble would come in deciding where the dividing line should be. Some Englishmen think all of Portuguese East Africa should become British, for Germany's share of the division would be Angola on the west coast.

Angola has a coast line of 1,500 miles and an area of about half a million square miles. The acquisition of this extensive and rich territory by Germany, adjoining as it does her South West African possessions, would give her that Central African empire of which German expansionists talk. England, it is understood, has already intimated to Germany that she would offer no opposition to this acquisition, and in fact it is believed to have been this to which Sir Edward Grey referred when he spoke of offering no obstacle to German expansion in Africa.

Controversy Would Be Bitter.

But there would be a long and perhaps bitter controversy before the transfers could be completed. With the suspicion existing between the two countries and the determination of both to give up nothing that they believe to be in the interest of their respective empires to maintain, there would be lots of opportunities for squalls. The islands along the coast of Angola, although Portuguese territory, are practically owned by British merchants, and influential ones, too, while a Liberal government is in power. The great cocoa manufacturers of England, strangely enough, all Radicals, owning papers to advance their political views, get their raw material from these islands, of which St. Thome and Principe are the largest. Germany would want the islands with the mainland, and these cocoa magnates would doubtless raise the objection that they had acquired rights there that would be injured by the change in ownership. There are also a few border questions to settle, but these aside, England would probably be anxious to give a favorable reply when Portugal and Germany, having completed the deal, asked for her views, according to diplomatic usage. A favorable answer might relieve the tension between the two countries and pave the way for a cordial welcome to King George when he pays his coronation visit to Berlin some time this year.

CONGO TO HAVE A TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Phila. Public Ledger Monday, [illegible] 2

Missionaries Combine and Decide to Add Industrial Enterprise to Religious Work

LONDON, Dec. 31.—An institution planned after Tuskegee Institute may be established in the Congo if plans being made by a number of foreign Protestant missionaries prove successful. The American, British, Swedish and Belgian missionaries working in the Congo, after many conferences, have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for their religious activities to be supplemented by some form of industrial enterprise among the natives. At an important conference held last month on the upper Congo and attended by a large number of American missionaries, resolutions to this effect were adopted and are now being considered by the various foreign missionary societies involved. Some of the most experienced missionaries have been sent to America and Europe in connection with the plan.

The proposal to establish a modified form of the Tuskegee Institute contemplates the industrial, technical and agricultural training of the young natives, the profits to be devoted to the [illegible] and medical needs of Congo [illegible]

RT. REV. J. ALBERT JOHNSON
Bishop of South Africa, A. M. E. Church
who will give an illustrated lecture on "South Africa" at Bethel A. M. E. Church, New York Monday evening, March 4, 1912.

2-29-12 N.Y. Age